A Sixteenth Century Scholar. The latest volume in the "Heroes of the Reformation Series," edited by Sam-

plete blography, but deals rather with Erasmus as a factor in the Reforma-tion. Notwithstanding this, there is much of the man's personality in the book. Of his work in the Reformation

book. Of his work in the Reformation the author says:

"There were men in this vast conflict of ideas to whom it was given to lead others along some visible and definite road to some determinable end. Thomas a Kempis along the way of faith to the haven of religious peace; Luther and Calvin along the way of doctrinal clearness through ecclesiastical revolution to deliberate recomstruction; Descartes through a single, all-inclusive philosophical proposition to ultimate certainty of thought; the great artists through 'painting the thing as they saw it to a new basis of esthetic judgment. The special function of Erasmus in the Great Adjustment was, as he conceived it, to bring men back to the standards of a true Christianity by constant reference to the principles of ancient learning and by an appeal to the tribunal of common sense. His activity took many forms; but he was always, whether through classical treatise or encyclopedic collection or satirical dialogue or direct moral appeal—always and everywhere the preacher of righteousness. His successes were invariably along this line. His failures were caused by his incapacity to perceive at what moment the mere appeal to the moral sense was no longer adequate. His services to the Reformation were warmly recognized even by so violent an opponent as Hutten; his personal limitations were in danger of making those services of no avail, and there was the point where he and those with whom he ought to have worked parted company."

In a later chapter he says:

"The boldness of Luther was not that of a man deflant by nature, who enjoys the game of give and take, but rather that of the man who puts off the moment of his attack until he can do so no longer, and then lets himself go, driven from behind, as it were, by a will greater than his own, and against which he is powerless.

"With a nature and method like this E. asmus could never have had much sympathy. Compare their two views of Italy. We have seen Erasmus seeking there the rewards of scholarship, cultivating the society of learned men, playing the role of the famous scholar himself, making himself acceptable to the powers that were, getting out of Italy what he could—then coming away and letting all the shafts of his

playing the role of the famous scholar himself, making himself acceptable to the powers that were, getting out of Italy what he could—then coming away and letting all the shafts of his biting satire play upon this society where he had been feeling himself at home. He could eat the bread and take the pay of Aldus, and then hold him up to the laughter of the world. "Luther went to Italy at almost the same time on an errand from the Saxon Augustinians to the general chapter at Rome. He traveled as a monk, stopping at the houses of his order along the way. At Rome he visited all the shrines of the saints, like the most plous of pligrims. He was almost sorry, he says, that his parents were living, so many were the advantages offered to the souls of the departed at these altars of divine grace. He performed his commission, went back to his place, and continued for seven years longer to fulfill his duties as monk, priest, and teacher, without any outward show of hostility to the Roman system. Only in his preaching and writing one can trace the steady advance of confidence in his guiding principle of Taith as the one sufficient guarantee of a life 'justified' or 'adjusted' to the divine requirement. He did not seek the fight, he whited in his pince until the battle sought him out and then he dared not refuse the challenge. "
"Luther nailed his 'Theses on Indugences' to the door of the Palace Church at Wittenburg on the last day of October in the year 1517. " Probably there was no other man in Europe from whom a decisive word in his favor would have been so welcome to Luther as a word at this moment from Erasmus. Nor, on the other hand, was there a champion whom the existing system would more gladly have seen on its side. The word was not spoken, but neither did Erasmus array himself as yet frankly in opposition to

neither did Erasmus array hin self as yet frankly in opposition to Luther. Indeed, we have no reason to believe that the issue in all its mag-nitude was clearly present to his

nitude was clearly present to his thought.
"Some things he saw only too clearly. His clever, analytical mind perceived that usages and forms might in themselves be innocent or even helpful, while the wrong use of them was harmful in the extreme. So his instituted was the very case. while the wrong use of them was harmful in the extreme. So his instinct was in every case to say: Let us amend the wrong use of these things, but let us not disturb the innocent and helpful practice itself. Whatever subject he touched called out at once this overfine discriminating power. He drew a picture of the thing he wanted to express and believed hiraself to be heightening the effect of this picture when he refined upon it until its outlines became obscured and the very effect he had almed at was defeated. The art of fine distinctions was an admirable one. The question of the hour, however, was not to be solved in that way. The time had come when men were going down deep below those refinements and were about to ask the fatal question; whether, forms and systems which could not bear the strain of daily use by plain human nature without gross abuses were not better reformed out of existence once for all. Erasmus and, Be good and all these evils will vanish. Quite true, but if all men were good there would be no need of institutions at all. The question was, whether the experiment had not been tried long enough, and that was the issue which Erasmus seems not to have grasped. have grasped.

"Of all charges brought against him on both sides that of timidity is the most frequent. We shall have done our work but badly so far if we have not made it clear that Erasmus believed in his right to bring all human institutions to judgment at the bar of his own mind and conscience. Nothing which offended his own sense of right could be wholly acceptable to him. In so far he was an individual, and claimed his right as such. As an individual,

could be wholly acceptable to him. In so far he was an individual, and chalmed his right as such. As an individual, with a mind and conscience of his own, he had a right, not only to have opinions upon every subject of human interest, but to express them. There was no call upon him, any more than upon a hundred others, to address himself to kings, princes, prelates, popes, inquisitors, and instruct them as to their duty in a great public crisis. He did this out of some impelling sense of duty and of right. If we may put any confidence in anything he ever said or did, we may rely upon this: That he felt himself the spokesman of a cause greater than his own—the cause of a free and sane scholarship.

"He was an individual, but of the fitteenth, not of the eighteenth contury. The great word of deliverance to the modern mind, the 'cogito ergo sum,' had not yet been spoken. Man was still content to think of himself as hemmed in by standards of thought and action not created for him by his own mind, but given to him as a part of his human inheritance from the traditions of the past. No estimate of individual force can be complete without this limitation. If Erasmus had lived in the eighteenth century, He gas where his time was out of joint, but he did not believe himself called upon to set it right. His function was only to point out the evits, and, so far as he could, to appeal to those in authority to remedy them."

It will be seen that the author has fol-

It will be seen that the author has fol lowed the analytical method in making his blography. This sort of blog-raphy is perhaps the most useful in making up a series like the present, showing the course of a great movement. The books will be valuable to most clergymen and students of history, secular as well as ecclesiastical. There are to be

eight volumes in the set when completed The lives of Luther and Melancthon have already been published; the next the Reformation Series, conted by Samuel Macauley Jackson, is "Desiderius volume will be the life of Theodore Reza, Erasmus," by Ephraim Emerton, professor of ecclesiastical history in Harvard and Cranmer will follow. Each is by a different author, and all the writers are men thoroughly competent for the work. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Miscellaneous Books.

"A New Way Around an Old World," by Francis E. Clark, is a description of the journey of the first American party that went around the world through Europe and over the Trans-Siberian Railway. As most people know, Dr. Clark is the father of the Society of Christian Endeavor; and he, with his wife and son, decided to make their way to certain con-ventions of the society in Japan and China, by way of the new Trans-Siberian

The story is told in a style which is likely to make the book popular. There is a considerable amount of information in it for people who may in future wish

of comfort is to be expected, but that, after all, is a great deal to secure in the wilds of Kamschatka or the Amur Valley. Of the accommodations on the Amur steamer he says:

"For the meals on the Amur steamers one pays separately, at the rate of two roubles (about \$1) a day, not an extravagant sum, indeed, but they were not extravagant meals, and they cost all they were worth.

"In the morning, about \$\frac{1}{2}\$, tea was served, with the inevitable samovar occupying the place of honor in the centre. Silces of lemon and surar were provided, according to the Russian style, but no milk. Soft bread and zwieback, without butter, completed the first meal of the day.

"The second, and principal, meal was served promptly at noon, and consisted of a thick, greasy soup, a course of meat, with no potatoes, and very scartly vegetables of any kind, and a pudding. On rare occasions ice cream took the place of the pudding. Tea was served again at 4 o'clock, and supper, which consisted of one meat course, without vegetables, and more tea, completed the menus for the day. If one wished to supplement these meals with orders from the restaurant of caviare or smoked fish or boiled eggs, of course he was at liberty to do so.

"The first meal served on the Baron Korff on our voyage was supper. Filteen foreigners and five Russians sat down to the table together. None of the foreigners, at least, knew what to expect from the culinary department. The meat was served, and was sparingly partaken of on the supposition that, after the fashion of other steamers, four or live other courses would follow. Then came a long wait. The plates were removed, and still we waited. The minutes lengthened into a full quarter of an hour, and at length the one overworked waiter appeared, bearing, not the expected fish or vegetables or saind or dessert, but the brass samovar, and we knew a tumbler of tea was all that was to be expected. The craning of necks as the iong delayed waiter entered the room, and the expressions of disappointment when his sole burden was discovered, were amusing.

"The steward, to whom I have already alluded, was a saily overworked individual. He was waiter, cook bell-boy, chambermaid were merely no

In a Siberian hotel, on one occasio supposed to be furnished by the guests, and if supplied by the hotel were charged heavily as extras.

The book is naturally occupied in the

main with personal experiences. The towns through which the party passed are briefly described, and the flora of the egion noted. As for the Russian people, Dr. Clark has a very good opinion of them. He says of those met on the Trans

"Some of the peasants were ladies and gentlemen at heart, who would incommode themselves to promote our comfort, and were never too preoccupied to lend a helping hand or to supplement our extremely limited Russian. \* \* Nene of the occupants of our car was intemperate or noisy, and, in genuine politeness of heart these Russian seris of a few years back could have given many points to the two selfish, unmannerly, foul-mouthed Frenchmen of the party, who represent the nation erroneously supposed to have a superfluous supply of politeness and good manners."

Like most other travelers, however, he Baikal route:

Like most other travelers, however, he found the nutocracy of officials and the general bureaucratic system of rallway nanagement in Russia exceedingly irritating. On one occasion three hundred people were made to wait twenty-two hours on the convenience of one official and sat about on their baggage until he saw fit to be ready. (New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.)

a young girl, deaf and blind from infancy, ald be prepared to pass the examinations for entrance to the freshman class of Radeliffe College, including tests in and geometry, it would have been considered a wild and impossible notion. But the thing happened; and a souvenir book has been published under the title "The Helen Keller Souvenir, commemorating the Harvard final examination for adm sion to Radcliffe College." In it is the story of Miss Keller's preparation and of her passing the examination, as told by herself and by those who had charge of Fer teaching. It is illustrated with por-traits of Miss Keller, and of Miss Annie M. Sullivan and Merton S. Keith, her in

Helen Keller not only passed the examination, but she accomplished the work of preparation in an unusually short space of time, and passed "with credit" in advanced Latin. It seems almost impossible that geometrical and algebraic problems could have been solved under such difficulties, or, indeed, that these subjects could be studied at all in the elreumstances; but the specimen problems quoted show that the work done was of no mean order. The fact that mathe matics is a subject naturally distasteful to Miss Keller makes her mastery of it all the more remarkable. Her teachers say that she applies herself to it with the ination to conquer, and feels great delight in overcoming the obstacles which the natural and artificial difficulties of the study and her own aversion to it furnish. She says of herself in this co

"I still find more difficulty in mas-tering problems in mathematics than I do in any other of my studies. But I am not discouraged. I am going to conquer them, and right soon, too. "In Greek I have practically finished the grammar and am now reading the 'Anabasis,' and shall soon begin the 'Anabasis,' and shall soon begin the 'Iliad.' I admire, Greek very much, indeed. It is easier to read than Latin,

I think, and much more spontaneous and beautiful. I wish algebra and geometry were only half as easy for me as languages and literature! But somehow I cannot make myself care very much whether two and two make four or five, or whether two lines drawn from the extremities of the base of an isosceles triangle are equal or not. I cannot see that the knowledge of these facts makes life any sweeter or nobler!

"On the other hand, each language I learn reveals a new world to me. If I sit down to study my 'Aeneld,' new thoughts, new ideas, new aspirations, flash out from the Latin words with almost the same vividness and freshness they did when the meaning of my own beautiful language first dawned upon my imprisoned soul."

Some people will ask what is the us of teaching mathematics to a person who cannot possibly have any practical use for them. But in this case the final result of the teaching seemed to be pleasure in the mere conquering of difficulties, the intellectual exercise of the work; and certainly nothing which makes a soul hap-pier in such a "prison" as hers need be

considered unimportant. Others will ask whether the remarkable progress made by Miss Keller is due to her intellect or to the methods of teaching employed. Both may have had something to do with it; but her teachers, while admitting the unusual quickness of her mind, seem to think that the methods employed had much to do with the re-sults. It would probably be useful to most teachers to read and ponder over the account of Helen Keller's education. One striking feature of Miss Sullivan's to make the same journey, and the book is fully illustrated from photographs.

The author gives a somewhat detailed description of the traveling accommodations which exist at present in Siberia, and it is plain that only a moderate degree of confect is to be exceeded but that talked down to Helen. Instead of adapt the earliest possible period, and the re-markable clearness and beauty of Miss Keller's English is probably due to this In a little old treatise for the use of schoolmasters, written by one Dr. Tal-bott some two hundred years ago, and published in 1711, the author sagely ob-

"Those that fancy a little Grammar-Learning (as they call it) will be of great Use towards Orthography, are widely mistaken if they imagine that the Spelling, Declining, and (what they value most) the Construing of a few Latin words will conduce much to the True Writing of English: Which indeed might be more speedily and effectually attained by the Help of some short and plain English Grammar digested into a proper Method for the Use of these Schools: Though Experience shows that this may be acquired much sooner and better by frequent Reading and Copying from English Books." "Those that fancy a little Grammar-

And here we have the teacher of a pu pil presenting perfectly abnormal difficul ties to the acquiring of knowledge, advo-cating practically the same thing. Helen Keller, it is true, learned Latin and Greek, but for the fascination of the lan-guage itself, not as an aid to expression

One of the most amazing things recorded in this book is that Miss Sullivan actually succeeded in teaching her pupil to speak, and to produce certain tones when desired; and she says that there is little doubt that Helen could, if it were thought fit, be taught to sing simple melodies. Almost from the first she has had a longing to speak, like other people, and she has now succeeded so well that her im-mediate friends have dropped the sign language as a mean, of Fommunication. She speaks to them, and reads their answers from the lips. It is stated that she can, by placing her finters on the throat of a singer, determine the tone which is produced and reproduce it in her own

The things here written transcend any achievement of Laura Bridgman, who was also deaf and blind, but who learned to enjoy life fairly well in spite of it. Miss Bridgman was taught to do all kinds of sewing, and to make fine lace; she could read and write, and perform almost any sort of household work, but, of course, no such thorough system of training was given her as has been enjoyed by Helen Keller. It has been proved at last that the loss of one faculty or of two need not render a person useless or unhappy. Indeed, Helen Keller is probably far hapfreshness and enthusiasm impossible to others. (Volta Bureau, Washington, D.C.)

"The Wheat Problem" by Sir William supply of the United States, by Mr. C. ories of "Robert Elsmere"

this article. After making an argument along this line, he occupies considerable between his arguments and Mr. Atkin-son's is an admirable illustration of the at a thing and the optimistic and enthuscan. It seems a little like using a steam

caught. Sir William Crookes is not a Malthus of Radcliffe College, including tests in however. He merely wishes to ensure Greek, Latin, French, German, algebra proper care of the wheat supply, that consequences may be averted, and his arguments will be of general interest to po-litical economists and others in this country and his own. (New York: G. P. Put-

> "Henry Knox, a Soldier of the Revolu tion," is the latest volume in the Bodley Head.)
> "American Men of Energy Series." The author, Noah Brooks, is well a biography of Franklin, and lives of General Putman and Paul Jones are now in who is the villain of the piece. There

Henry Knox was Washington's chief of artillery and, of course, served with Washington all through the war. Many of his letters to his family are quoted and form most interesting records of Continental campaigns. The illustrations are from paintings, portraits, and photographs usual, the hero and heroine have known of places connected with the articles.

chiefly in the light thrown on the great struggle of the Revolution and the early days of the Republic. After the war Knox

Sons. \$1.50.) "Toydom A B C" is the title of a large

with toys of various kinds, and suited to the letters of the alphabet. There is nothing very artistle about the illustrations, but they are gorgeous in coloring and rather original in design. (Chicago: W. D. Conkey & Co.)

A new edition of "Women of the Amercan Revolution," by Elizabeth F. Eller has recently been published in recognition of the unusual interest which atthe formation of the various societies having for their object the preservation of American traditions of ancestry. The work originally appeared about the middle of the nineteenth century, and is now reprinted in a handsome two-volume edi-tion, illustrated with portraits of many of which will be exceedingly interesting to those who care for such writings, and would make a handsome gift book for anyone interested in the subject. In the introduction, by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, the general character and value of the book are clearly indicated. She

says, among other things:

"The Women of the Revolution' having been published in the middle of the century, the material for these biographical sketches was collected while some men and women were still living who could recall the faces and figures of the statesmen and soidlers of the Revolutionary struggle. When the sketch of Mrs. Philip Schuyler went to press the daughter of that heroic lady was still living in Washington and able to relate for the enter-tainment of her mother's life and of her own life in camp with Mrs. Washington, when as Miss Betsey Schuyler she won the heart of the general's young aide-de-camp, the brilliant, versatile Hamilton. Another interesting character who was living while Mrs. Ellet's work was in course of preparation was Mrs. Gerard C. Reckman, whose mind was a storehouse of Revolutionary incidents and adventures, of many of which she was herself the heroine or an eyewitness.

olutionary incidents and adventures, of many of which she was herself the heroine or an eyewitness.

"An excellent characteristic of Mrs. Ellet's work is its comprehensiveness and breadth of view. She wrote, not only of women who were prominent in the pivotal centres of action, but also of those whose homes in small inland towns or remote country places rendered them liable to dangers and depredations unknown to their sisters more favorably situated in the larger cities and towns. We are wont to think of the trials and privations of the early settlement of our country as having been confined to the narrow strip along the Atlantic seaboard that once stood for Colonial America, forgetting the dangers and vicissitudes of pioneer life in such border lands as kentucky, Ohio, and the western part of Virginia. Mrs. Ellet, in her chapters upon the women of the Western States, draws a vivid picture of the heroism and endurance of these border scitlers, who were subjected to the successive forays of Tories and Indians. In the intrepid courage and fertility of resource exhibited by the wives and daughters of some of the settlers, especially in the story of young Elizabeth Zane, we are confronted with a record of bravery that rivals that of such well-known heroines as Lydia Darrach, Deborah Samson, and the women of the Valley of the Wyoming." (Philiadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

(Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co

"A New Pronouncing Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages" has just been issued; at least the first half has appeared. The second half, containing the English-Spanish vocabulary will appear later. This is a revision of the dictionary compiled by Prof. Velazquez, which has long been a standard work of its kind. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.50.)

"The Pilgrim Shore," by Edmund H. Garrett, is a brief review of the history of the towns along the coast of Massa-chusetts and about Boston. It contains notes on most of the historic old houses in these towns, and pictures of many of them; and there is a good deal of interesting colonial legend of one kind or an-other in this book which will not be familiar to most of its readers. It is illustrated by the authorogrand altogether makes an attractive little volume. (Bos-

"Roger Ludlow, the Colcaial Lawapply herself to intellectual work with a about the beginnings of New England (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Casting of Nets," by Richard Bagot, is Crookes, F. R. S., is a volume based on a novel of English life, of which the in terest is mainly theological and emotion to the British Association at Bristol," to- al. It is not necessary, however, for the gether with chapters on the future wheat | reader to be frightened by grisly mem-Wood Davis, of Peotone, Kan, and the novels of the sort with which the reading Hon. John Hyde, chief statistician in the world was deluged some time ago, for Mr. Department of Agriculture. Bagot's work is not in the least like them.

The author begins by saying that the It is the story of a marriage between a actual and potential wheat-producing ca-pacity of the United States is, and will be, for years to come, the dominant fac-of the Church of England, but in reality tor in the world's bread supply. The ob-ject of the work is to prove that, under and lovely creature, and the hero a manthe present wasteful system of cultiva-tion, the wheat growing land of the acters are capitally drawn. The book is world is becoming exhausted, and that not bigoted in any sense of the word, and at some time, probably within one or two while the author is evidently prejudiced worm is becoming exhausted, and that at some time, probably within one or two while the author is evidently prejudiced generations, there will be a scarcity of in favor of the Church of England, he has put in some very admirable and likeable Catholic characters, along with some of space with replies to his critics, Edward | the opposite temper. The plot centres in Atkinson and others, and the contrast the attempts of the bride's grandmother, a convert to the Catholic Church, and the difference between the methodical, hard- induce her to use her influence to bring her husband into "the fold." This she instic oratory of a certain type of Ameri- | tween them that neither should try to distrip-hammer to smash a grasshopper, but in the end the grasshopper seems to be however, increasingly difficult as time however, increasingly difficult as time goes on, and matters are brought to a climax by a visit to Rome. The English society of the imperial city is depicted with amusing if somewhat unflattering country will recognize the cut-and-dried religious zealot as a type familiar in Pro-testant as well as Catholic churches. Altogether, the book is readable and full of human interest, as well as carnest in conviction. (New York: John Lane: The

"A Traiter in London," by Fergus known as a writer of American his-tory. The first volume of this series was, war. The chief characters are an Engpreparation.

The materials of the biography were mostly drawn from the Knox manuscripts and the spy pursues and persecutes the heroine, but one always knows in possession of the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston. Buckles & Co. \$1.25.)

of places connected with the narrative.
The interest of the book, of course, lies childhood. (New York: The World Rail-

"Geoffrey Strong," by Laura E. Richdays of the Republic. After the war know resided for a time in Boston, and had an opportunity to observe the course of the movement known as Shay's Rebellion. There is much interesting information in counces his confirmed anti-matrimonial councer his confirmed and councer his confirmed anti-matrimonial councer his counc ards, is a story of a New England sen-There is much interesting information in the concluding chapters of the book, on views that he is going to fall in love with the condition of things before and just the heroine as soon as she appears, and after the framing of the Federal Consti-(New York: G. P. Putnam's soon as he decently can. The story is readable and lively, and has a great deal of quiet fun in it. It quite sustains the reputation which the author earned in her square picture book gaudily decorated, previous books, "Captain January," and intended for children of tender years. "Melody," etc. (Danu, Estes & Co. 75 It contains twenty-six rhymes dealing "Melody," etc. (Danu, Estes & Co. 75 LITERARY NOTES.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will, with the beginning of the autumn season, introduce to American readers a new Russian author, Dimitri Merejkoswki. This author has secured with his Russian public an increasing repute for his trilogy of historical romances. The first is entitled "The Death of the Gods," and has to do with the career of the Emperor Julian the philosopher (whose earlier name in Christian history was the Apostate).

There are a number of odd characters pictured in "Brockman's Mayerick." story of Texas ranch life in the early seventies, which Quail & Warner have about ready for publication, but the odd-est of the lot is "The Fighting Parson." The efforts of this gentleman to reclaim some of the bad men of the frontier are toid of in the book, and they are unique as well as exciting.

Lisle de Vaux Matthewman, the author of "Crankisms," which, according to one reviewer, has won for him a distinct place in the world of letters, has, for the place in the world of letters, has, for the past year, been engaged as literary editor of the "Philadelphia Evening Telegraph," for which paper he has also conducted a popular column, under the litle "The Whirl of the World." Leader-writing and dramatic criticism, have also come within his scope. He is informed, he says, that he was born in 1867, but thinks that the records have been tampered with, for, as a man is as old as he feels, and he feels fifty-five, it follows that he must have been born about 1846.

D. Appleton & Co. announce a new book by Garrett P. Serviss on "Other Worlds," in which the latest discoveries concerning the planets are presented from the point of view of human interest. The August number of the "Metropoli-

an Magazine" contains a story from the pen of Paul Laurence Dunbar as its chief attraction. There are seven short stories besides Mr. Dunbar's narrative. Julia Marlowe contributes a charming paper entitled "Some Fancies and a Little Philosophy."

The author of a new work of fiction spells her name "Evelyne Elsye Rynd," which is about as far as one could go in that direction.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have in press olography of Anna Amelia, Duchess of Saxe-Weimer and Elsenach, compiled from private papers hitherto unpublished. by Frances Gerard. In addition to a full account of the central figure in the story, there will be much new matter relating to Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Wieland, and other celebrated people. "A Wonderful Duchess" is the title that has been given to the book.

Mr. Marchmont author of "A Dash to Throne" and "By Right of Sword," has written a novel called "For Love or Crown," which is promised for the early autumn by the Frederick A. Stokes Com-pany. It is described as a companion vol-ume to the same author's "In the Name of a Woman."

There seems to be no near prospect of There seems to be no near prospect of a novel from Mr. Thomas Hardy's pen, which has rested from fiction since "Jude the Obscure," published some five years ago. Since then we have had a volume of "Wessex Poems," which were so well received that Mr. Hardy has prepared a new volume to be called "Poems of Feeling, Dream and Deed," which will include his poems inspired by the war in South Africa. Messrs. Harper & Bros. will issue this volume, as well as another book of verse, this autumn, by Mr. W. E. Henley, to be entitled "Hawthorn and Lavender."

Lucas Malet's new novel, "Sir Richard Calmady," will be published in England and in this country within a few weeks.

An abridgement of that well known compendium, "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature," has been prepared, and Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce it for immediate publication. It reproduces from the volumes of the "Index" already issued all the 'references to between thirty and forty of the leading magazines and reviews now published, up to the end of 1859. It makes a large octavo volume of nearly 309 pages.

Mr. Anthony Hope has written a new novel which is to appear serially before being published in book form. Its title has not yet been announced.

The Labor Association of London is no maker," by John M. Taylor, is a blog-gottating for the publication there of Mr. raphy of one of the prominent judges of Henry Demarest Lloyd's "Labor Copart-Indeed, Helen Keller is probably far happier than most people in possession of their natural faculties. She sees only the bright and beautiful and kindly side of life; and her extraordinary mental acuteness may be partly due to the fact that she has few distractions, and is able to apply herself to inclication, and is able to apply herself to inclication there of Mr. Henry Demarks to the prominent judges of the prominen sults." It is the further intention of the Labor Association to have the book trans-lated and published on the Continent. Mr. Lloyd is also the author of "Wealth Against Commonwealth," a standard work, of which Edward Everett Hale said that it was "as much an epoch-making book as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Hall Caine's forthcoming romance, "The Eternal City," has been called a novel which on both its human side and on the side of its intellectual intention, is the side of its intellectual intention, is the story of Samson and his lifelong struggle with the lords of the Philistines. The strong man in the story is intended to stand for the great power, which during the nineteenth century has, more than any other, asserted its place in the or-der of the world—that is, the power of the nearly.

The author of "Shacklett" does not lik to have it called a novel of politics. He wrote D. Appleton & Co., the publish that while politics comes into the stery as affording some incidents, yet as as affording some incidents, yet as a whice the tale is intended to be a study of psychology and heredity. The prologue gives the hereditary thread upon which hang all the incidents in the hero's life. A prominent literary man wanted him to make Shacklett a good boy, who fell among thieves at the State Capital, and was seduced from the paths of virtue. Walter Farr refused to do this on the ground that such things never happen—in the cases where the man turns out to be a successful politician; he believes the latter are always "evolved;" hence the sub-title of the novel in question.

Mr. Sadakichi Hartmann, whose nam is vaguely recalled as having been at tached some years ago to essays in "de-cadent" poetry, has prepared a book or American art which L. C. Page & Co., of Boston, will shortly bring out. The text is divided into eight parts, giving a suris divided into eight parts, giving a survey of "American art before 1825," and of every phase in the development of that art down to the present day. Painters, scuiptors, illustrators, etchers, wood engravers, lithographers, and artistic photographers are all represented in the book. There will be two volumes, handsomely gotten up, with forty full-page illustrations in half-tone and photogravure. The book, if well written and free from critical caprice, ought to be a useful publication.

Capt. Arthur H. Chirke, of the New York Yacht Club, is writing a history of yachting which is expected to give a mor comprehensive account of the sport in all countries than any hitherto prepared. It will probably be published some time next winter.

Sir Edwin Arnold has composed a new

pic poem of about 4,000 lines. It celebrates the circumnavigation of Africa by the Phoenicians 600 years before the Christian era, and is called "The Voyage of Ithobal." The hero is a sea captain of Tyre, who takes service with Neko, King of Egypt, to explore the unknown waters beyond the Red Sca. After picturesque scenes at Tyre, where he buys in the slave market, with a priceless pearl, an African princess made captive in the Dark Continent, and alone knowing its secrets, he builds three ships at Suez and sets forth. All this is minutely described, together with full details of the voyage of 15,000 miles round Africa. Returning, with two out of the three ships, after numerous and exciting adventures, which bring out almost every feature of African life and scenery, Ithobal relates the story of his enterprise in a discourse of seven days before the throne of Pharaoh, who loads with honor the successful captain, the princess (his wife), and his crews. The metre is mainly that of "The Light of Asia" and "The Light of the World." The hero is a sea captain of

A new book on George Eliot is being written by Mr. Leslie Stephen, who was well acquainted with the novelist. CURRENT VERSE

Morn on the Mountains. There is beauty in this world of ours for him with eyes to see;
There is heavily smiles at harvest on the prairies broad and free;
There is beauty in the forest; there is beauty on the hills;
There is beauty in the motifed light that gleams along the rills,
And a beauty out of heaven over all the land-scape spills.

When the sun shines on the mountains in the morning.

There is beauty where the ocean rolls majestic on the shore; There is beauty in the moralight as it gleams the waters o'er; There is beauty in the sunses, where the clouds blush rosy red; There is beauty in the sunsest, with its banners trailed o'erheat.

trailed o'erhead, and a beauty past expression o'er the snows peaks is shed— When the sun shines on the mountains in the

There is beauty when the green returns and glistens in the showers;
There is beauty in the summer as she garlands earth and flowers;
There is beauty in the autumn in the mellow afterglow;
There is beauty in the winter, with his diadem of snew;
But a beauty more enchanting than the season's ever know ever know
Gilds the sunshine on the mountains in the
morning.

There is beauty in the rainbow as it gleams above the storm;
There is beauty in the scylptor's vision fruren into form;
There's a beauty in the prophet's dream and in the poet's thought;
There is beauty in the artist's rapture on the canwa wrought;
But a beauty more divine than art can ever tell is cannot.

morning.

Oh, the sunshine on the mountains! How a golden web is apun.

O'er the topmost peaks that glisten from the yet unrisen sun,

With their bases still in shadow, but their faces glowing bright,

With their forcheads turned to heaven and their locks so snowy white;

They are high priests of the sunrise, they are prophets of the light.

With the sunshine smiling o'er them in the morning.

—Rocky Mountain News.

A Woman's Hand. A woman's hand! so weak to see, So strong in guiding power to be, So light, so delicately planned, That you can hardly understand. The strength in its fair symmetry.

A hand to set a nature free, Or curb a strong man's tyranny By simple gesture of command— A woman's hand.

Oh, man, upon life's troubled sea,
When tempest-to-sed by Fate's decree,
Though Furture hold like contraband,
Hope on! for thou shall win to land
If somewhere is stretched out to thee
A woman's land.
—Westminater Gazette.

Battered and bruised and wern and old, Bereit of his mane and tall, A veteran charger stanch and bold, He has weathered life's fiercest gale.

The hero of many a gallant raid, In many a bloodless war. A soldier of fortune, undismayed By battle and wound and scar!

'Neath the guiding touch of a little hand
He has traveled many a mile
Through the wonderful realms of "Playlike"
Land,
Where the spirits of Farcy smile.

But, strange to say, in his boldest fight, Though he halted or rested not Through all his travels by day and night— He has stood in the self-same spot. He was ridden far, he was ridden hard;

He has borne fierce brunts and blows, And oft has felt, as a sweet reward, A kiss on his worn-out nose. And though he is rather the worse for wear,
And is crippled and scarred and old,
In the eyes of his master he still is fair
And worth his weight in gold.

Herald and Presbyter.

Dear Lady of Popples, take my hand, And lead me down to the Opal Sea, Where lolis a boat on the languid tide— The lifting, litting, lottering tide— Waiting for thee and me.

Dear Lady of Poppies, loose the sail, Our course to the purple west is set, And we are off for the beautiful isle— The dreamy, mystical, marvelous isle— Where the sorrowful go to forget.

Dear Lady of Poppies, the wind is fair, The beryl water is cool and deep. And this beat that slivery rises and falls— That rocks and trembles and lifts and falls— Surely its name is Sleep!

And far away, thro' the purple mist,
The pearly shore of an island gleans,
Of an island kissed by the lips of the seaBy the cool, wet, pleading lips of the seaThe mystical island of Dreams,
-Ella Higginson, in the Woman's Home Co

The Old-Fashioned Boy. Oh, for a glimpse of a natural boy— A boy with freekled face, With forchead white 'meath tangled hair And limbs devoid of grace.

Whose fect toe in, while his elbows flare; Whose knees are patched all ways; Who turns as red as a lobster when You give him a word of praise.

A "Robinson Crusoe" reading boy, Whose packets buige with trash; Who knows the use of rod and gun And where the brook trout splash.

It's true he'll sit in the easiest chair, With his hat on his tousled head; That his hands and feet are everywhere, For youth must have room to spread.

A rough and wholesome natural boy
Of a good old-fashioned clay;
God bless him, if he's still on earth,
For he'll make a man seize day.
—Detroit Free Press.

Outcomes. Acres of earth, Clouds with for-brought rain, Clouds with far-brought a Months of limitless sunshin Adequate outcome—grain.

Ages of time,

Love were a threadbare dress of grey, And toiled upon the road all day. Love wielded pick and carried pack, And bent to heavy loads the back.

Though meagre-fed and sorely tasked, he only wage Love ever asked-child's white face to kiss at night, A woman's smile by candle-light, -- Margaret E. Sangster, in Lippincott's

In Tune.

Like to the bee Which saves its treasured aweet From summer's feet, I fain would draw anew from every flower My little hour.

My little hour.
Like to the tro.
Which cradied songs of spring
Yet saw each thing
Fly forth and leave it desolate to stand
'Neath the wind's hand, Neath the wind's hand, I, harbering some harmony once strong, Even unuttered song. Though summer's note be silent, June's ros past—
Would keep the heart in tune until the last.

—Virginia Wodward Cloud, in August Cosm

The Stars of Midnight.

The Stars of Humight.

With jeweled spur and dazzling crest,
The belted warrior guards the West,
And waves his mighty sword to span
From Sirius to Aldebaran.

With him I watch the midnight sky
And see the giltering hoats go by,
Till all my heart is one desire,
Toward those glorious sons of fire.

—London Spectator.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

How is Damocles pronounced? B. N. G. Dam-o-clees; accent on first syllable.

Will you name six of the more valuable cop-per mines in the world?

A. B. C. The United Verde, Calumet and Hecla, Anaconda, Butte and Montana, Butte and Boston, and the Quincy.

Cambridge and London give it, and Ox ford confers it under the form D. C. L.

Where is the Valley of Death, and is it in-habited? In the extreme southeastern part of California. It is 175 feet below sea level and is uninhabited.

Are provisions loaded on vessels at Chicago for shipment direct, without change, to European ports?

J. W. N.

Yes, there is a line of steamers engaged in this carrying, but the enterprise is still in the experimental stage.

In playing croquet, when a player's ball strikes two of more balls at the same stroke, does he have the right to play on each ball separately before making another hit?

B. A. W. No; he may play only from the one hit

What do life insurance experts consider the death rate of persons over fifty years of age? D. L. X. At fifty years they put it at 13.78 per 1,000, with increase for each succeeding year, reaching 16.60 at 60, 61.90 at 70, 144.47 at 80, 454.55 at 90, and 1,000 at 95.

Do such insects as grasshoppers have a stage in their lives corresponding to the chaysalis that comes between caterpillar and butterfly? N. No; the grasshopper emerges from the egg with much the same form he has when fully grown, and until he reaches the adult stage he does not pass into a quiescent state.

What is the capital of Arizona, and whell did it become the capital? 2. Have Present, Tucson, and Phoenix ever been the capital city? A. E. Phoenix is now the capital, having be-come so February 4, 1890. 2. In 1867 Fuc-son was made the capital by a majority of one vote, and Prescott was the capital from 1877 to 1890.

What is the cause of dry-rot? The fruit grower's dry-rot, which is the slow decay of the heart-wood of his trees, is due to the vegetative portions of fungithat get in through some break in the trunk. Other fungi cause what is popularly known as dry-rot in timber, but complete dryness kills them.

What city of the United States is called the "Lyons of America" 2. What is meant by the Stave Coast?

A. V. W.

Paterson, N. J., is so called sometimes because of its abundant silk industries. 2. The term used to be applied to that part of the coast of Upper Guiana that is about the Bight of Benin. It is included in what are now the Niger territories and Dahomey.

To what country does the Island of Newfoundland belong, and why is the Government of Labrador a tached to it?

It is a British colony. Only the eastern coast of Labrador is annexed to Newfoundland, the rest of the peninsula coming in the Dominion of Canada. This eastern shore was originally given to Newfoundland in 1763 to increase the importance of the latter's Governorship. The arrangement was altered afterward, but in 1809 was finally restored.

Were there any Maryland troops in Pickett's Division at the battle of Gettysburg? 2. What States were represented in that division?

The only Maryland troops on the Confederate side at Gettysburg were under Stewart, of Johnson's Division. 2. Pickett's Division was composed entirely of Virginia troops, as follows: The First, Third, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-third and Forty-seventh regiments.

How is wine fermented? 2. Does wine age in bettles? T.

The fresh juice of the grapes begins spontaneously to farment, from the effect of minute germs that adhere to the skins of the fruit or that are affoat in the air. Fermentation is noticeable in from a few hours to a few days, according to temperature, high temperature causing prompt fermentation. I Yes, slowly, and in time bottled wine will become too acid and harsh to be palatable; but the aging occurs much more rapidly while the wine is in casks.

I had a son, Ed Loftin, who volunteered about two years ago in the Thirty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry. We cannot hear from him or his regiment. He was mustered in at Columbus, Olio, and went to the Philippines. If you can give no information of him, please state what has become of his regiment.

MOTHER.

It is learned at the War Department that your son was mustered out of the service at San Francisco, Cal., on February 20 last, with the others of his regiment. His last known address was Bentley, Miss.

Who is Carmen Sylva? Who is Carmen Sylva? F. I. A.

Carmen Sylva is the pen name of Elizabeth, the present Queen of Roumania.
She is the daughter of the late Prince Herman, of Wied, and was born at Neuwicd, Germany, in 1843. She married the present King in 1869, when he was merely Prince Charles of Roumania, and was crowned Queen in 1881. She had but one child, a daughter, who died at the age of four. Not to speak of her numerous poems and short stories, she wrote "Thoughts of a Queen," 1890; "Elicen Vaughan," 1882; "Shadows on Life's Dial," 1895. F. L. A.

From what Church was Tolstoy excommunicated, and why? 2. How many books has he written, and what are their names? ROSEDALE. ten, and what are their names? ROSEDALE.

From the Greek Church, as its avowed enemy, according to a circular of the Metropolitan of Keiff to all Russian archbishops. It prohibited celebration of divine service and explatory masses at his death. 2 The exact number of his works we do not know, but they are many, as he began writing about 1853. These are some of them: "War and Peace. "Anna Karenina," "Kreutaer Sonata," "The Cossacks," "Christ's Christianity," "My Religion," "The Kingdom of God is Within Us." "Patriotism and Christianity," and "The Four Gospels Harmonized."

What was the world's production of gord year, and to what extent was it affected the South African war? 2. Will you give an idea of the earnings of the War Revenue

In face of the earnings of the war Revenue law?

It is put at \$255,924,654. This is some \$25,020,000 less than the output of 1899, the decrease being attributed to the small output of the Transvaal mines. These produced nearly \$13,000,000 in 1899, the war having begun in October, against but \$7,-28,869 last year, 2. From the date, the law went into effect until May 21 of this year, the collections were \$120,052,352, Documentary stamps, \$13,922,138; special taxes, \$14,092,626; tobacco, \$47,244,80; smalf, \$2,667,518; cigars, \$3,938,027; cigarettes, \$3,8394; legacies, \$3,954,209; excise tax, \$2,652,952, and additional taxes on tobacco and beer \$932,385.

Will you give some of the remarkable features of the Severn Tunnel? BY HEARSAY. will you give some of the remarkable features of the Severn Tunnel?

It takes a railway under the Severn at a point where the ordinary rise and fall of tide is about fifty feet. Its length, four and a half miles, is now hardly remarkable. A striking and very discouraging feature of its construction was the amount of water that poured into it from what came to be called "the big spring." Twice this was struck, once it crushed the tunnel arch, and once an extraordinarily high tide overflowed the surrounding country and poured down the tunnel shafts. Finally the "big spring" water was led to a well where permanent pumps disposed of it. Twelve years were consumed in building the tunnel.

Will you give a history of the hewitzer canwill you give a bistery of the howitzer cannon? Is it used now? C. D.

Its beginning dates back to the earliest days of artillery, guns constructed like the howitzer having been used to throw stone projectiles in the fifteenth century. When in the sixteenth century Dutch artillerists made shells successfully, the howitzer came into general use except by the French, who did not adopt it until the close of the eighteenth century. The first cannon made by the colonial authorities were brass howitzers. Most howitzers then had a powder chamber smaller than the bore, and a length that allowed of reaching the shell with the hand and setting the fuse after loading. When the sabot was adopted, which is a disc of wood attached to the shell, howitzers became longer and went into universal use. But today most forms of stege howitzers are made short, for, since they often must be fired over advanced troops, the sabot may not be used safely. Our own 7-inch siegs howitzers are eight feet long. They are riffed and breech loading.